UNITED STATES TROOPS WITHDRAWN. AMERICANS CALLED COWARDS FOR TAKING AWAY

[BY CABLE FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

PANAMA, April 26.—The American troops under Commander McCalla began to withdraw from the city last night under an agreement with Aizpuru and the French Consul. The evacuation of the city destroys the American prestige here. There has been wild rejoicing among the insurgents and sympathizers with them, and property-owners anticipate serious trouble. The Americans are called cowards, and threats are heard on every side

to-day. The American troops withdrew to the Panama Railway Station. General Aizpuru has guaranteed to preserve order in the city, but the insurgents have again begun the work of barricading the

AIZPURU CONFIRMED PRESIDENT. GENERAL VILA'S ARRIVAL AWAITED FROM BUENA-VENTURA.

PANAMA, April 26. via Galveston-To-day(Sunday) an extraordinary assembly was summoned to con-sider the situation. General Aizpuru was confirmed position as President, which he Vila and the troops from Buenavena peace commission will the gunboat Boyaca for the purpose of negotiating for an amicable arrangement of the troubles and a cessation of hostilities. Speeches of a pacific nature were made by several prominent citizens. Others strongly deprecated the American occupation of the town. Everything continues quiet, but great uneasiness is still shown. The United States steamer Iroquois arrived here yesterday. dispatched on board

SERIOUS TROUBLE ANTICIPATED. PROSPOSALS OF GENERAL AIZPURU TO THE AMERI-CAN FORCES.

PANAMA, April 26, via. Galveston .-- All the troops were withdrawn from this city last night. The consequences cannot be foreseen, but that there will be serious trouble on the arrival of the embian troops, due here to-night, is certain. General Aizpuru has proposed to the commander of the United States forces here to withdraw his treops to the station of the Panama Railway Company, General Aizpuru guaranteeing the security of the city. General Aizpuru, however well dised, will not be able to prevent the destruction of property and life. Barricades are being erected in the streets, and sand-bag defences are being constructed on the balcony of the barracks. This shows that the insurgents are determined to fight in the town. The native feeling here is strong. It is considered cruel for the United States forces to occupy the town and then withdraw, leaving the people helpless and the city in control of a lawless mob. - President Scrymser, of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, to-day telegraphed as follows to Mr. Bayard:

graphed as follows to Mr. Bayard:

All American troops were withdrawn from Panama last night. The town is in the hands of the rebels. The streets are now barricaded. \*The consequences cannot be forceseen. I have telegraphed as follows to the superintendent of the company at Panama: "Demand in writing from the American Consul or commandant of the United States forces protection to our property and men. At present the United States have by treaty all the rights and obligations that Colombia has, and must be held responsible for damage done to American property or for failure to keep open communication."

Similar dispatches were also sent to Mr. Whitney Similar dispatches were also sent to Mr. Whitney and to the manager of the company at Galveston.

THE SITUATION ON SATURDAY. CONDITION OF THE IMPRISONED REBELS-THE

PANAMA, April 25, via Galveston, April 26 .-Business was suspended in this city to-day (Saturday), and all business places were closed. It is rumored to-night that the United States forces are about to be withdrawn. The sand-bags on the balcony. Two hundred yards the cuartel a barricade of sandwas erected by the rebels, but this is in possession of the American troops. The rebels have plenty of arms, ammunition and food, and the residents feel seriously apprehensive of the results should the United States troops withdraw. Among the rebels there are a number of noted criminals, Many expressions of hatred for foreigners are heard. They generally emanate from sympathizers with the rebels. Precautions are said to have been taken to prevent the threat-ened setting fire to the city, and such a catastrophe is believed to be impossible, as the disposition and strength of the force is admirable. No cases of fever have appeared yet and the health of the troops continues excellent. The cable office is badly ituated, but is well guarded by Captain Cochrane. A line of pickets extends a considerable distance from the railway. Two companies of marines and three guns are at he railway offices. Over one thousand United tates troops are now in Panama.

WHY AMERICAN TROOPS ENTERED PANAMA. The trouble at Panama arose from the hostile demonstrations of the insurgents under one Prestan, a lawyer, who insisted on the delivery to him of arms from the Pacific Mail steamship Colon. which arrived at Aspinwall on March 30. The local agent of the steamship company refused to deliver the arms to Prestan, who then placed him under arrest. Commander Kane, of the United States ship Galena, sent Lieutenant Judd and Cadet Richardson to meet Captain Dow, the general agent of the company, on his arrival from Panama, and direct him not to deliver the arms. These men and Consul Wright were arrested by Prestan, but later Mr. Richardson was permitted to return to the Galena and report Prestan's threat that the ers would be shot if the Galena attempted to land a force or fired a shot. Consul Wright finally ed to the delivery of the arms, and he and Lieutenant Judd were released. Commander Kane then took possession of the Colon, and on March 31 he landed 114 men with three guns to protect the property of Americans. The insurgents were then driven out of the city by Government troops from Panama, but they fired the city before leaving. siderable damage was done by the fire. Early in April United States marines were sent on the Acapulco to the Isthmus to protect the American interests. After securing order at Colon, the troops were used in protecting the railway to Panama.

About April 22 General Aizpuru issued proclamation against the Americans, and pickets of the latter at Panama were fired upon by the rebels. The American troops then broke down the barricades of the insurgents and occupied Panama, because, as Admiral Jouett telegraphed to the Navy Department, "it was absolutely necessary to protect transit and American property." General Aizpuru was arrested and Admiral Jouett telehed that the city would be turned over to the bian authorities upon their arrival. There was no indication that any arrangement would be made with Aizpuru until the news of the withdrawal of the troops was received yesterday. The French Consul at Panama objected to the occupation of the city by Commander McCalla, but the citzens generally were glad to be protected from

HOW GENERAL BARRIOS WAS KILLED. NEW-ORLEANS, April 26 .- The news from Gustemals comes in such driblets that no connected story of Barrior's death has yet been secured. In late reports it has been said that he was killed by a Salva-derian sharpshooter. Information received to-day

ascribes his death to a traitor among his own troops. He was at no time within the line of the Salvador troops sharpshooters. He was killed at his tent, considerable distance in the rear of troops, who were formed in line his troops, who were formed in time of battle with the troops of Salvador in front of them. He faced the line of battle when he was shot, and the bullet entered his back. Among the Catholice in Central America much stress is laid on the coincidence of the deaths of General Carreno and General Barrios occurring on Holy Thursday. Carreno ruled Guatemala in tyranny for twenty years up to 1864. Three peaceful rulers intervened between him and Barrios, the next military dietator.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. BAYARD. THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN VESSELS IN FOREIGN

PORTS. WASHINGTON, April 26.—Correspondence has recently passed between Mr. Bayard and Señor Becerra, the Colombian Minister at Washington, with reference to a decree of the Colombian Government, closing certain of its ports to foreign commerce and virtually declaring the vessels of the insurgents now engaged in hostile operations against Cartagena to be beyond the pale of international law. Under date of April 9, Senor cerra writes to Mr. Bayard as follows :

pale of international law. Under date of April 9, Señor Becerra writes to Mr. Bayard as follows:

I yesterday had the satisfaction to receive a telegram from the President of Colombia, dated at the Capitol City of the Union on that same day, whereby that magistrate informs me that the entire republic is now pacified with the exception of the ports of Panama, in the State of that name, and those of Sabanilla. Santa Marta and Baranquila in the States of Bolivar and Magdelea. Active military operations, however, were still in preparatiou against the Rebels who held these points in our territory, and, with a view to making them more efficient, various measures of a highly important character had been adopted, two of which I have the henor, in obsdience to special instructions, to bring to the knowledge of this Government. By a first decree the Colombian Government, in the exercise of its authority, and expressly entorcing pertinent provisions of its commercial and revenue laws, declares the ports of Savanilla and Santa Marta in the Caribbean Sea, and in the pluvial port of Baranquila, which is very near to Sabanilla, closed to foreiga commerce. All attempts to import or export goods through the aforesaid ports, alter this decree is known, will therefore be considered on will be liable (besides forfeiting the goods) to the penaities in such cases provided by the Colombian laws.

By a second decree the Government of Colombia declares that the vessels of relating the goods) to the penaities in such cases provided by the Colombian and santa and even making war upon international commerce under the flags of various friendly Nations, and by means of the vessels of the lines of regular communication which have long been established do not belong to the United States of Colombia, and that they have no right to raise, as they nevertheiess do raise, the flag of that Nation. As a consequence both their existence and their action. Which are heating to a heating which is regular, put them beyond the pale of international law, a

lerests of the nations to which they respect by Jones.

In informing you, Mr. Secretary of State, as I hereby have the honor to do, of the restoration of peace throughout almost the entire territory of Colombia and of the measures adopted with a view to its restoration in the parts which are still held by the rebels. Lentertain the hope that this information will be grantfying to you and that the decrees in question will have, in your estimation, the weight necessary to cause them to be considered as important in American commerce. I offer you, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Under date of April 28 Mr. Baxard resided to Sefor

Bererra recapitulating the points of the latter's com-munication and setting forth the position of the United states with reference thereto, as follows:

States with reference thereto, as follows:

This Government, following the received tenets of international law, does not admit that a decree of a sovereign government closing certain National ports in the possession of foreign enemies or of insurgents has any international effect unless sustained by a blockade force sufficient to practically close such ports.

Mr. Bayard then quotes from Lawrence(notes on Wheaton) the rule in such cases as drawn from the positions taken by the administrations of Presidents Jefferson and Madison, in the struggles with France and England, and continues as follows:

meen. I have telegraphed as follows to the superint of the company at Panama: "Demand in from the American Consul or commandant of the States forces protection to our property and the distance forces protection to our property and the present the United States have by treaty all tax and obligations that Colombia has, and must i responsible for damage done to American yor for failure to keep open communication." are dispatches were also sent to Mr. Whitney the manager of the company at Galveston.

THE SITUATION ON SATURDAY.

THON OF THE IMPRISONED REBELS—THE FRELING TOWARD FOREIGNERS.

AMA, April 25, via Galveston, April 26.— as was suspended in this city to-day (Saturdal base) and the constitution of the company at Galveston and the constitution of the ports of the commerce, whether of export or of import, There is this difference, however, that the Granadian Government then announced that the Granadian Government then announced the has been decreed. It appears from Mr. Seward's note of exhowing degenment to Senor Pombe, dated April 9, 1861, that the announcement these made was interpreted, and to-rendered effective by National vessels, and of the company that the United States are about to be withdrawn. The med rebels in the cuartel cannot get out, they have erected a barricade of the properties of the company at Galveston. the British Government then ted the right of New-Granada to resort to such ;

Mr. Bayard then quotes a statement of Lord John Russell with reference to the New-Granada blockade made in answer to an inquiry in the House of Commons on June 27, 1861, and continues as follows:

on June 27, 1861, and continues as follows:

Early in 1861 the civil war in the United States broke out. This Government maintained the position that the municipal closure of domestic ports in the hands of the Confederate forces was a legitimate incident toward the maistenance of an effective blockade by sea. This was opposed by the British Government, and in the correspondence which then took place, Lord John Russell repeatedly announced to Mr. Adams the same rule as he had previously anneunced, with regard to the Granadian decree, and he finally appealed to his answer in the New Granada case for the purpose of showing that it was intended to make the rule universal. The British Ministry ultimately went to the extreme of declaring that they would consider such a muncipal enactment (that of the closure of non-possessed ports) as null and void and that they would not submit to measures taken on the high seas in pursuance of such decree.

Mr. Bayard quotes from a speech made on October 25, 1862, by Mr. Cobden for the purpose of showing the atti-

862, by Mr. Cobden for the purpose of showing the attitude of the Government of Great Britain at that time, and cites the opinion of Professor Perels, an eminent writer on international maritime law, to the effect that there can be, without blockade, no closure of a port not in possession of the sovereign issuing the decree. He also refers to the legislation in the Congress of the United States in 1861 relative to the closing of the ports of the South, and in summing up this point, says :

After careful examination of the authorities and precedents bearing upon this important question. I am bound to conclude as a general principle that a decree by a sovereign Power, closing to neutral commerce ports held by its enemies, whether foreign or domestle, can have no international validity and no extra-territorial effect in the direction of imposing any obligation upon the Governments of neutral Powers to recegnize it or to contribute toward its enforcement by a domestic action on their part. Such a decree may, indeed, be necessary as a municipal enactment of the State which proclaims it, in order to dothe the executive with authority to proceed to the institution of a formal and effective blockade, but when that purpose is attained its power is exhausted. If the sovereign decreeing such closure have a naval force sufficient to maintain a blockade, and if he duly proclaim such a blockade, then he may seize and subject to the adjudication of a prize court vessels which may attempt to run the bleckade. If he lay an embargo, then vessels attempting to evade such embargo may be forcibly repelled by him if he be in possession of the port se closed. . . . The decree of closure of certain named ports of Colombia contains no intimation of an ulterior purpose to resort to a proclaimed and effective blockade. It may, therefore, be premature to treat your announcement as importing such direfor measures; but it gives me pleasure to declare that the Government of the United States will recognize any effective blockade instituted by the United States of Colombia with respect to its domestic ports, not actually subject to its authority. This Government will also submit to the forcible repulsion of vessels of the United States by an embargo which Colombia may lay upon ports of which it has possession, when it has power to effect such repulsion. But the Government of the United States must regard as utterly nugatory proclamations closing ports which the United States of Colombia do not possess, under color of naval forc After careful examination of the authorities and prece

Upon the second point raised by Senor Becerra's comnunication, viz., the status of insurgent vessels, Mr.

munication, viz., the status of insurgent vessels, Mr. Bayard says:

The Government of the United States cannot regard as piratical vessels manned by parties in arms against the Government of the United States of Colombia, when such vessels are passing to and from ports held by such insurgents, or even when attacking ports in possession of the Natienal Government. In the late civil war the United States at an early period of the struggle surrendered their position that those manning the Confederate cruisers were pirates under international law. The United States of Colombia cannot, sooner or later, do otherwise than accept the same view. But, however this may be, no neutral Power can acquiesce in the position new taken by the Colombian Government. Whatever may be the demerits of the vessels in the power of the insurgents, or whatever may be the status of those manning them under the municipal law of Colombia, if they be brought by the act of the National Government within the operation of that law there can be no question that such vessels when engaged as above stated, are not by the law of nations pirates, nor can they be regarded as pirates by the United States. The atoms of purpose or employment which the Government of Colombia seeks to create against such vessels by declaring them to be pirates in therefore the status as floating property. On this latter point we are not as yet adequately informed. The commanders of naval vessels of the United States on the

Colombian coast have, however, been told that if conclusive proof be shown that any vessels belonging to citizens of the United States have been unlawfully taken from them, the recovery of such property by the owners, or by others acting in their behalf to the end of its restoration to their legitimate control, is warrantable. Such a right is inherent, depending wholly upon the circumstances of the case, and cannot be derived from, or limited by, any numicipal decree of the Colombian Government like that which you now bring to my notice.

Mr. Bayard then reviews at length the position taken

Mr. Bayard then reviews at length the position take by this Government in the civil war with reference to the question of the closing of non-possessed ports, in order to show the consistency of its present action, and in conclusion says that ports not so possessed cannot be closed, even by their legitimate sovereign, without the concomitant of a duly announced and effective blockade, and may be accepted as now an established rule of inter-national law.

STILL WRANGLING OVER PENJDEH. RUSSIA ACCEPTS A MIXED COMMISSION.

WAR PREPARATIONS UNABATED-TALK OF A CAU-CASIAN REVOLT. LONDON, April 27 .- The St. Petersburg cor-

respondent of The Daily Telegraph states that the latest English proposals arrived there by a special courier on Friday. The Imperial Council met on Saturday, and Friday. The Imperial countries of the maintenance of the Russian demand in respect to the delimitation of the frontier. The Council also resolved to inform England that Russia would consent to the appointment of a special mixed commission to examine into the facts in rect. M. de Giers has advised that if England refuses to accept these proposals, Baron de Staal, the Russian Ambassador, be withdrawn and all negotiations be broken off. General Kouropatkine urges an immediate advance upon Herat, and his pro-posal finds many supporters. It is asserted in military circles that fresh provocation by the Afghans may still prevent General Komaroff from obeying his orders to avoid a conflict. A telegraph line is being pushed from Askabad to Dashkepri.

the appointment of a mixed commission to investigate the differences between the reports of General Komaroff and General Lumsden regarding the battle of March 30

between the Russians and the Afghans.

The Observer, in a special edition, says it believes that Earl Granville in his second dispatch to St. Petersburg reiterated the demand that a military inquiry be held regarding the Penideh battle on the spot where the battle

unabated vigor. All the officials of the Admiralty and

War Offices were on duty all day to-day. St. Petersburg, April 26.-It is believed in well-informed circles that the question of peace or war between England and Russia will be settled to morrow.

The Moscow Gazette has an extremely peaceful article dwelling upon the beneficial results of harmonious cooperation between England and Russia, which, it says ould better serve the faterests of both nations than would a recourse to arms. Is urges the two Govern cents to cease brandishing swords. The Ameer, it re marks, is alone among the Afghans in desiring an alli-

The Karkas, of Tiflis, urges the seizure of Herat by tussia, in order to force upon England either war or

ODESSA, April 26 .- A report is current here that the Ameer has already coded Peopleh, and is negotiating with Eussia for the cession of Herat also, in return for several million roubles. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—There are several Circus

dan chiefs here who intend, in the event of war between England and Russia, to invoke English and Turkish sup-port of a revolt of Caucasia against Russia.

active service the Duchess of Connaught will remain from Baku. Of these 6,000 landed at Chikislar and 4,000 at Krasnovodak. Two thousand additional men were sent from Turkestan to Merv. Before the dispatch of these reinforcements there were 8,000 men stationed in the trans-Casulan territory. Merv is the hearest point to Afghanistan where there is a large Russian force stationed, the garrison now numbering 6,000 men.

VAINA, April 26.—The Austrian Government has warned the Porte that Austria will consider her treaties with Turkey null and void if the Porte allows beliggerents to force the Davianelles.

PARIS, April 26.—Le Puris says that Germany has offered to mediate between England and Russia, and that the offer has been accepted.

THE COMBAT IN THE NORTHWEST. GENERAL MIDDLETON'S REPORT OF THE FIGHT AT PISH CREEK. OTTAWA, April 26.-General Middleton's

official report to the Minister of Militia of the engagedate of April 24 :

date of April 24:

I have had an affair with the rebels at this spot, on the cast bank of the river. My advanced scouts were fired upon from a bluff, but we managed to hold our own until the main body arrived, when I took measures to repei the attack, which was over at about 2:30 p. m. We have captured a lot of their ponies and have three or four, apparently Indians and half-breeds, in the corner of a bluff who have done a great deal of mischief, being evidently their best shorts; and as I am unwilling to lose more men in trying to take them, I have surrounded the bluff wat bright wat the save expended their ammuchief, being evidently their best shots; and as I am unwilling to lose more men in trying to take them. I have surrounded the bluff and shall wait until they have expended their amnumition to capture them. Lord Meigand joined me as soon as he could from the other side of the river with the 10th Royals and the Winnipog half battery, but the affair was over before they arrived. As most of this part of the left column is thus across, and as it is a work of difficulty to cross, I have ordered the rest to follow and shall march tomorrow with the united force on Batouche.

The troops behaved very well in this, their first affair. The killed and wounded are, I regret to say, too numerous.

The killed and wonness are, I reset merous.

I do not know what the loss of the enemy was, but I do not know what the loss of the enemy was, but I do not know what the loss of the result in the loss of their position and mode of fighting, it might well be less than ours. I shall proceed to-morrow, after burrying the dead and sending the wounded back, to Clarke's Crossing. By moving on this side I lose the telegraph line, but I shall keep up constant communication by way of Clarke's Crossing if possible.

I regret very much the wounding of my two aids-decamp. Captain Wise's horse was shot previous to his being wounded.

Movement

MONTREAL, April 25 .- A public meeting called this evening in the interest of Riel and the rebela had to be abandoned owing to hostile demonstrations made by a number of English-speaking young men. A preminent supporter of Riel said that the meeting would have to be abandened owing to an awakening of public feeling by the news of Friday's battle.

ITALIAN TROOPS IN THE SOUDAN. SUAKIM, April 26.-Advices from Massowah say that detachments of Italian troops have occupied the town of Arkiko and reconnoitred as far as Ailet, a town on the frontier of Abyssinia. General Graham has re-

ceived orders by telegraph from General Wolseley. It is understood that the immediate withdrawal of the British troops has been decided upon. GUARDING AGAINST CHOLERA. CITY OF MEXICO, April 26, via Galveston. The Federal Government has taken vigorous measures teguard against the introduction of cholera at the various scaports. Vessels from countries where cholera is reported will be subjected to rigorous quarantine. GIBRALTAR, April 26.-The authorities here have

Mediterranean ports to three days' quarantine, with the view of preventing the importation of cholera. SENATE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE. Paris, April 26 .- In the Senate elections at Bordeaux, Niort and Pau to-day the Republican caudi-dates were successful.

decided to subject vessels arriving from Spanish

THE FRANCO-EGYPTIAN TROUBLE ALEXANDRIA, April 26 .- The French Chargé d'Affairs has arrived here from Cairo. It is expected that he will depart for France on Tuesday unless the Bosphore Egyptien matter be adjusted in the mean-

ARRIVAL OF THE ALERT AT HALIFAX. HALIFAX, April 26 (Special) .- The steamer Alert arrived here to-day. Captain Coffis awaits orders, and does not yet know whether he is to transfer her to the Canadian or Imperial authorities, but she will be handed over with as little ceremony as possible, and the American crew will return to New-York. The Alert is to sail for Hudson Bay on May 15.

SHIP BUILDING AT HALIFAX. HALIFAX, April 26 (Special).-The dock-yard authorities here are busy building torpedo boats. More men are now being employed, it is said, than have been at work for half a century.

CONGRATULATING PROFESSOR ANDERSON. CHICAGO, April 26 .- About fifty guests were present at a banquet last night at the Palmer House in honor of R. B. Anderson, the new Minister to Denmark Professor Anderson started for Europe to-day. SPARKS'S LAST GREAT FIND.

HOW INSPECTORS SPEND A MILLION. HE RESULT OF SERING DOUBLE TWICE-\$200,000 MAGNIFIED INTO FOUR TIMES THAT AMOUNT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 26.—The last proclamation of "General" Starks, Commissioner of the Land Office, in relation to the extravagances discovered by him in the land service should be taken with a large expenses of the Special Agents of the General Land Office who are engaged in the investigation of fraudulent entries under the Pre-emption, Homestead and Timber Culture Acts, and of depredations upon the timber lands

of the United States. The Commissioner says:

People may say that this is a very small affair, but it
must be remembered that there are seventy agents employed by the Land Office. Their travelling expenses
under the past management have run up in the neighborhood of \$10,000 a year each. The aggregate expenses
of these agents for a year will foot up nearly \$1,000,000.
A careful catting of unparionable, extravagant and dishonest items will result in a saving of \$100,000 or
\$200,000. That may be very small business for Republi
cans to contemplate, but it will be nothing to the discredit to the new Administration.

This is an amazing statement to come from the Gen-

This is an amazing statement to come from the Gen-eral Land Office. "General" Sparks ought to know that the entire appropriation for the current fiscal year, on account of special agents for the purposes above named amounts to \$200,000. This amount includes their salaries at the rate of \$1,000 a year each. If there be seventy of them, their sataries would amount to \$112,000, leaving \$88,000 for travelling expenses and agents. In view of the fact that the entire appropria

tion is only \$200,000, it is difficult to see how the "past management" has been able to expend "nearly \$1,000,000 in a year.

The truth is that the travelling expenses of the special agents average about \$1,500 a year each. The number employed to investigate entries under the Homestead, Pre-emption and Timber Culture Acts has been about twenty. Sive, the total amount appropriation for the salarles and expenses of such agents for the current fiscal year and for the fees and expenses of witnesses who attended hearings, being \$100,000, which includes a dediction of \$25,000 granted at the last session of Congress. This explanation shows how reckless have been the charges of extravagances and dishonesty which have emanated from the General Land Office since the present Commissioner took charge of it.

In a dispatch published in The Theune of April 21, some criticism was made upon the order suspending the issue of all land patents except in cases of entries by each of land scrip, and it was stated that one effect of the order would be to enhance the value of scrip. That effect has already been produced. It appears that land scrip which was worth in Washington \$13 an acre a week before the order was issued experienced a sharp advance lumediately after its promigation, and within a week set held at \$17 an acre. About 5,000 acres of this scrip, it is said, are held by Washington speculators, into whose hands Cammissioner Sparks's order of April 3 thus put the prefix sum of \$25,000.

THE JUTE DRAWBACK QUESTION.

Washington, April 26 (Special) .- It is exsected that to-morrow Assistant Secretary Fairchild will car arguments by representatives of jute, burlaps and govern the making allowances and payment of draw aps, and by representatives of exporters and custo tary 5. The matter cemes before the Treasury Depart low sitting in New-York against the regulation how in force. The circular of January 5 has been a bone of hot contention between the American manufacturers of jute burlaps and the Custom House brokers, the former asserting that it invites and facilitates fraid and seriously injures an important American industry, and the latter stoudy denying both propositions. It is said that Collector Robertson and other customs officials in New-York strongly protested, in writing, against the issue of the circular, but were overruled by the influence of Mr. James, who is at the head of the Customs Division in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is also asserted that the same influence was successfully carefed at a later date to prevent the issue of a new circular, whose provisions were regarded as satisfactory by the Custom House officials in New-York, although Secretary McCullich had virtually decided to issue it.

Washington, April 26 (Special) .- T. J. Mulhearn, of Chicago, a member of the Illinois Legislature, arrived in Washington to-day. He is one of the Democrats who has steadily refused to vote for Colonel Morrison. It is understood that the reason is his opposition to Colonel Morrison's tariff views. It is said, however by Illinois Democrats who favor Morrison's election, tha in case McGarrigle, of Chicago, receives the appointmen of United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, Mr. Mulhearn will cast his vote for Colonel More to the Minister of Militia of the engageth Creek has been received. He says, under the Creek has been received. He says, under the considerable doubt whether Medsarrigle will be

THE WILLIMANTIC POSTMASTERSHIP.

WILLIMANTIC, April 26 (Special) .- It is now said to be settled that John A. McDonald, the Editor of The Chronicle, is to be the next Postmaster of Willi mantic. The opposition of the Hunter element was weak and ipeffective. The appointment may be expected some time this week, and it will be found that Postmas er Walden has resigned, and that the Post Office will remain in his building. Chairman Barnum's reasons the only Democratic newspaper in these parts, and has considerable influence in the rural surroundings of Wil-limantic, whence Barnum hopes to draw State represenattives favorable to his Senate candidacy. There has been nothing but polities in this contest. Reward for party service has been the only claim of the candidates : party service has been the only claim of the candidates; their own future political advancement has been all that has influenced the action of those dispensing the patronage. The idea of superior fitness for the place, by virtue of character or experience, promising the most efficient service for the public, has been given little consideration. It should in justice be said, however, that John H. Moulton would have made an acceptable Postmaster, and he is not an especially active politician. But such Democrats as John R. Root, M. E. Lincoln, Frank F. Webb, Deanis McCarthy, and others that might be named, stanch citizens, who hold the public welfare above partisauship have not even been mentioned.

ALLEGED DISHONESTY IN A COLORED SCHOOL. RICHMOND, Va., April 26 (Special) .- A few weeks ago the secretary of the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute at Petersburg, a colored school for the education of teachers, was charged with illegal transactions by the treasurer of the institution. The secretary, A. W. Harris, a member of the House of Delegates, has made up a statement of the transactions of the Board of Visitors since the opening of the school, and when the board shall try his case on the charge against him a state of affairs will be shown, it is learned, that will place the board in an ugly light. The law prescribes that no member of the board shall receive more than \$50 a year for expenses, and it is alleged that over \$2,000 has been paid out. The payments are from a State appropriation, and are paid by the Auditor of Public Accounts, after approval by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. It is learned that these payments were not approved by nor submitted to the superintendent. The board consists of Judge Buford, of Brunswick, the only white man in it; Peter J. Carter, ex-member of the Legislature, W. H. Pleasants, the Rev. W. H. Troy, Dr. Daniel Morton, R. 8. Mitchell, treasurer, and A. W. Harris, secretary. The State appropriates \$20,000 a year for this school, and the buildings cost \$100,000. Seven professors are employed, and about 100 pupils are taught. that no member of the board shall receive more than \$50

THE MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB MEETING. BALTIMORE, April 26.—The arrangements for the spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club are all completed, and the track is now being put into condition. There are about thirty horses at Pimlico, but most of them will go to Washington to take part in the condition. contest there. All the stakes have filled well and there is every prospect that the purse ruces will be fuller than for several years. The highest judicial tribunal of the State having declared that the selling of pools is not unlawful, a large attendance is expected.

STATUES FOR FAIRMOUNT PARK. PHILADELPHIA, April 26 (Special). - The Park Art Association will enter into a contract with St. Gaudens, of New-York, to erect a statue to President Garfield in Pairmount Park. It will be in bronze, will cost \$15,000, and is to be completed in two years. Mr. Calder, of this city, is to prepare for the park a statue of General Meade to cost \$25,000.

AFTER THE LOST TREASURES OF CAPTAIN KIDD. PROVIDENCE, April 26 (Special).—Men are engaged in digging for Captain Kidd's buried treasure on Potowamut, Warwick Neck, opposite East Greenwich.

EXPECTED STRIKE OF POTTERS. TRENTON, April 26 (Special).—New trouble is feared at the Trenton potteries. When a strike was averted last winter, the hollow ware pressers submitted

to a reduction of 8 per cent on specified articles, while other makes were to be paid for at old rates. Since then a square shape has been introduced and the manu-facturers included it in the articles on which the reduc-tion had been made. The pressers, on the contrary, in-sist that the new shape belongs clearly in the other cate-

DESECRATING A SOLDIERS TOMB. THE GRAVE OF GEN. MARSHALL OUTRAGED. CRIME BY AN UNKNOWN PERSON-THE INSCRIP-

TION DEFACED.

ROCHESTER, April 26 (Special) .- Veterans here are greatly excited over the discovery that the

tomb of General E. T. Marshall, at Mount Hope Cemetery, has been desecrated and the General's name effaced from the monument. The work must have been done between the hours of 8 in the morning and 6 in the evening, as at no other time are visitors allowed in the cemetery and the veterans, the superintendent of the bravest and best known heroes from New-York State. He was a man who had many friends and many enemies. While certain soldiers under him esteemed and revered him, others looked upon him as an partiality among soldiers, often condemning privates to punishments. The General was unfortunate in his domestic affairs. His elopement with in his domestic affairs. His clopement with Hannah Viola, the daughter of Aaron Erickson, produced a great sensation at the time, as the union was not with the consent of the young lady's parents. The inscription on the headstone of Mra. Marshall's grave shows that she was born on August 7, 1844, and died May 25, 1873. After her death, the General married another woman, but was not living with her at the time of his death. The motive of the villain who descerated the monument is, of course, a mystery to the friends of the dead General. Whether the object was revenge, arising from some domestic difficulty, or whether the malice that prompted the act had its origin in military punishment is unsolved. A meeting of veterans of the 13th Regiment, held this atternoon, appointed a committee immediately to repair the tomb and monument, and passed a resolution expressing sorrow and indignation at the vanadaism. A meeting of the E. T. Marshall Post and other G. A. R. posts will be held. Gentral Marshall died in 1883, and was buried here with masonic and military honors.

ELEVEN MEN BURIED IN SNOW.

CALAMITY IN A COLORADO MINING CAMP-ALL THE MEN SUPPOSED TO BE DEAD.

DENVER, Col., April 26 .- A dispatch from Leadville to The Tribune-Republican says that intelligence reached there yesterday afternoon that eleven men working in the Homestake Mine, on Eagle River. had been buried in a snowslide. Within an hour, a special train carrying a relief party had left for the scene of the disaster. Arriving at the point nearest the mine the party were met by a crowd of excited miners, who informed them that it was useless to attempt to reach the mine through the soft snow, even with snow-shoes, at that time of the day. The party were convinced of the impossibility of proceeding and returned to Leadville, whence they were to repeat the trip early this morning. when it was hoped the snow would bear the weight of the men. The following is a list of the missing men : Martin Borden, Sylvester Borden, brothers, of Nova Scotia; Horace W. Mathews, Joseph Mathews, prothers, of Iowa; John Lock, of England; John

brothers, of Iowa; John Lock, of England; John Burns, of England; Charles Richards, of Nova Scotia; Chris Harvey, of Leadville; Robert Campbeil, of Red Chif; John Burns, of San Francisco.

Another dispatch, dated Tennessee Pass, says; "News reached here at widnight of a snowshide near that place, in which eleven miners are supposed to have perished. The men had been working in the Homestake Mine, and nothing having been heard from them for a fortnight, a man named Frank Sanderson started out to ascertain if any harm had befallen them. On arriving at the flat where the two cabins had stood in which the men lived, Sanderson found everything buried by a deep slowslide, which had evidently come down in the dead of the night. Not a sign of life was to be seen in any direction. No doubt the whole party was buried alive."

DEATHS BY FEVER AT PLYMOUTH.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 26 .- The frightful epidemic prevailing at Plymouth has practically stopped all business in that town, except at the drug es and undertaking establishments. Six deaths om typhoid malarial fever have taken place since yester lay, and more funerals were held to-day. The whole own appears to be in mourning. At a meeting of the was fully discussed, and it was decided to clean the

SCRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY IN THE PULPIT. BALTIMORE, Md., April 26. - The Rev. Arthur Krause, pastor of Otterbein Church of the United Brethren in this city, was stricken with apoplexy while in the pulpit to-day, and paralysis of the right side followed immediately. He was about winding up lie followed issunculately. He was about winding up his sermon, when he was seen to reel and fall. Medical aid was summoned, but he has not regained consciousness, and little hope is entertained of his recovery. Mr. Krause is a married man, fifty-three years old, and has spent twenty-five years of his life in the ministry. He came here from Onio five years ago.

MEXICANS KILLED BY INDIANS.

NOGALES, Ariz., April 26 .- A recent arrival here from Sonora states that a battle has occurred between the Yaqui Indians and Mexicans, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of ninety killed and wounded, among the latter Colonel Jones. The Mexicans are preparing to attack the Yaquis with two Gat-ling guns. Is Hermosillo and Magdalena every man who has not fled has been drafted. It is reported that many Mexicans from neighboring Mexican States are joining

THE KILLING OF HENRY CLAY. LOUISVILLE, April 26 .- In the case of Andrew Wepler, the barkeeper charged with killing Henry Clay, afternoon, at noon to-day rendered a verdict giving Wep-ler two years in the penitentiary, finding him guilty of voluntary manslaughter. Five of the jary were for ac-quittal, and the others for a short sentence. Wepler will apply for a new trial. the jury, which has been out since 2 o'clock on Saturday

TO DECORATE COLONEL FARNAM'S GRAVE. NEW-HAVEN, April 26 (Special) .- Noah S NEW-HAVEN, April 20 (Special).—Noth S. Farnam Post, G. A. R., of New-York, has sent word to Admiral Foote Post here that it will take part in the Decoration Day exercises with eighty men for the special purpose of decorating the grave of a former commander, Colonel Farnam, of the Elisworth Zouaves. A delegation of the Firemen's Association will come with

TWO ENEMIES KILL EACH OTHER.

St. Louis, April 26 .- Advices from Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, Mo., are to the effect that John A. Tennis and George H. Moore, old and well known residents, between whom a bitter feud of several years' standing existed, met on the street yesterday evening, drew revolvers and began firing. Tennis was shot through the head, and Moore through the heart, and both died in five minutes.

ASKING A NEW TRIAL BECAUSE A JUROR SLEPT. PETERSBURG, Va., April 26.-Application for a rehearing is to be made in the case of Henry Moore, convicted on Thursday in the Circuit Court of Greenville County of the murder of Littleton Stewart. The ground upon which a rehearing is to be asked is that one of the jurors slept during part of the trial.

LECTURING ON THE CREOLES. NEW-ORLEANS, April 26 .- Charles Gayarre, New-Orlieans, lectured here last night on "The Crooles of History and the Crooles of Romance," his dis-course being suggested by Cable's writings. The speaker is himself a Croole. General Beaursgard and other prominent men were in the audience.

ASSASSINATED IN HIS SLEEP. LAREDO, Texas, April 26 .- A courier arrived

last night from the sheep ranch of Leman & Elsasser, seventy miles above here on the Rio Grande in Dimmit

KEY WEST, Fla., April 26 .- The Coast Survey steamer Blake arrived here to-day from a cruise, and the Fish Commission steamer Lookout sailed for WashPRICE THREE CENTS

CLEVER DETECTIVE WORK OFFENDERS BETRAY THEMSELVES.

WO SNEAK THIEVES AND A FORGER ARRESTED BY

DETECTIVES WHO WERE ON THE ALERT. Detective-Sergeants Mangin and Maguire, of Detective-Sergeants Mangin and Magnire, of Inspector Byrncs's staff, generally work together. They were out early yesterday morning, and went into a Bowery restaurant about 4 o'clock to get breakfast. At they were quietly sipping their coffee, they became interested in a conversation which was being carried on by a couple of men immediately behind them, whom they recognized as two well known sneak theyes. In the course of the conversation one of them said: "That was a good right 'Franchy." known sneak thieves. In the course of the conversation one of them said: "That was a good trick 'Frenchy' turned off down Broadway Saturday afternoon." "Frenchy" is one of the aliases of Morris Kane, a well-known sneak thief, and the detectives resolved to pay him a visit and see if they could find out mere about the "trick." He was not at his home, No. 87 Avenue B. Fourth-st. When they knocked at the the woman at first refused to admit the detective then reconsidered the matter and "Frenchy" was in bed.

Frenchy," said Mangin.

racket!" asked the astonished thief.

GEN. GRANTS DISEASE HELD IN CHECK. EFFECT OF THE IMPROVEMENT IN HIS GENERAL BEALTH.

General Grant arose yesterday at 8 a. m., after passing a restless night. Five minims of morphia were given to him before he went to bed, which was one minim less than that usually given, and the effect of the reduction was seen in wakefulness, and fitful alumber. He suffered no pain or, at least, complained of none, but he got up and had his throat washed and treated, and drank a cup of coffice, he seemed more cheerful than on Saturday, and remarked that he felt better streets, alleys and back yards at once. When this work is accomplished, a project for the building of sewers throughout the town will be submitted to the vote of the people. The water company of the village, having made a careful investigation, have informed the Council that the rarely spoke, as his throat was feeling easy and he accomplished to the council that the rarely spoke, as his throat was feeling easy and he than he had for a week. During the morning he took his food at regular intervals, and 2. Drs. Barker, Sands, Douglas and Shrady were pres As minute an examination as possible was made, toking into consideration the tender condition of the patient's throat. The laryngoscope could not be used, but with the aid of the small incandescent lamp placed in the mouth the appearance of the ulceration was ob There was no decrease in the extent of the disease found but the surface of the ulcers appeared to be clea at the consultation on Wednesday, which was the result of the sloughing off process that has been going on for the last few days. The roof of the mouth was much inflamed. The progress of the disease seemed to be temporarily held in check by the improvement of the general health of the General, and the exudation of muco pus greatly diminished. The palliative local remedies heretofore used were recommended to be continued, and no change was made in the plan adopted for building up the in-

valid's system.

Dr. Barker said that the General remarked to him dur-Dr. Barker said that the General remarked to him dur-ing the consultation that he felt stronger than he had for a long time, and his appearance seemed to bear out his feelings. His face appeared bright, his manuer was cheerful and his voice was strong and only a little husky. But little change can be seen in a person from day to day, but the General certainly appeared to be better than he was a week ago. He did not go out riding or take his usual afternoon

walk. There were few callers during the day. In the evening, while on the way to and from the Church of the Holy Spirit, the 2d Battery of Artillery, N. G. S. N. Y. Holy spirit, the ad Saccompanied by Captain Ferdinand Earle, Lieutenant Wilson, Captain V. King, Captain Connors and Colonel Emmons Clark, passed by the Gen-Connors and Colonel Emmons Clara, passay of the Ceral's house and gave a marching salute. General Grant is sixty-three years oid to-day, and his birthday will be celebrated by a reunion of his family and a few friends at dinner. Dr. Douglas called at 9 o'clock and intended to stay at the house during the night.

TO CELEBRATE THE GENERAL'S BIRTHDAY.

HARTFORD, April 26.-In accordance with the suggestion of the Connecticut Army and Navy Club at its meeting on Friday night, flags will be displayed on

Monday here, at Meriden, and probably at other places in Connecticut, in honor of General Grant on the sixty-third auniversary of his birthday. WASHINGTON, April 26.—The auniversary of the birth of General Grant will be celebrated in this city to-morrow evening by appropriate exercises at the Metrop tan Church. The President and the members of his C inet, members of Congress, officers of the army, navy, marine corps and the civil service, Loyal Legion and Grand Army of the Republic posts, have been invited to participate.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 26.—The birthday of General Grant will be celebrated here by a half-holiday to-mor-

GIRLS STRIKE AGAINST STARVATION PAY. The Central Labor Union held its last meeting in Florence Hall yesterday afternoon. The feature of the meeting was the admission to the floor of the union of a delegation of five pretty girls, who were deleof the meeting was the admission to the floor of the union of a delegation of five pretty girls, who were delegates from the employes of H. Wallach's Bons, shirt manufacturers in East Fifty-third-st. They were accorded the privilege of speaking, and the chairman of the delegation stated that the 100 girls employed by that firm are on strike against a reduction in wages amounting to about \$1.25 a week. The girls are paid from 40 cents to \$1.25 a week. The girls are paid from 40 cents to \$1.25 a dozen for making shirts, and average about \$4 a week. Out of this sum they have to board and clothe themselves. The reduction is the third since September last, and the girls are forced now to resistance, because they cannot live on the wages proposed. About 100 of them are on strike. They will hold a meeting this morning at Progress Hall, in Third-ave, sour Fifty-first-st. The Organization Committee of the Central Labor Union was instructed to look after the girls and to see that they are properly taken care of while they are on strike, and the Arbitration Committee was instructed to visit Wallach's Sons and try to settle the strike.

A committee was appointed to investigate the charged that some members of the Central Labor Union have received bribes from Peter Doelger, the brewer, in order to have the boycott removed from his beer. In the meantime the boycott will remain in full force. The hold holsting engineers reported that they had demanded that Edelmeyer & Morgan discurrant they had demanded th